

Lancaster, but this time, with all the defeated, & he was fought at Broughbridge on the River, Lancaster was taken & was carried down the river to York, & Henry IV to his own castle of Pontefract which the King had seized. There he was tried as a traitor before Edward II was condemned to death.

The high ground above the castle is often dry marsh as St. Thomas Hill. When he was led on a grey pony, as we went - the crowd pelted him with mud. "King of Heaven!" he cried, "grant me mercy. For my earthly king hath forsaken me!" Having reached the top of the hill he was beheaded. (1327)

The people had blamed the Earl for taking too much upon himself. But after his death they still looked upon him as a martyr who had died for their liberties cause. Soon it got about that miracles were wrought at his tomb - the sick & the suffering came to the Friary church of Pontefract where he was buried, - came in crowds to be cured of their ills, bringing with them offering of helmets they held precious. In vain the King & armed men to watch the tomb; news of pretended miracles still spread abroad; & ~~rumors~~<sup>wonders</sup> were again & again sent to the Pope beseeching that he would canonize ~~the Earl~~<sup>the saint</sup>. He did so - but neither he nor the King does not appear, but it is as Saint Thomas the Earl of Lancaster is honored within the country.

### The Death of Richard II

Not a century later (1399), another King offended his people of England by his rebellion, extravagance & misgovernment. The people were against him. He was brought before the parliament in Westminster Hall & compelled to sign a paper in which he resigned the crown as unworkable to rule.

Then the Parliament made a decree that the King should be imprisoned for life in some

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"truly pale," unrepresented by any concourse of people.  
The crown was claimed by his cousin of the  
house of Lancaster, who became Henry VI., & this prince  
conquered. He deposed King in the castle of his  
Yorkshire castle, at first he went to Leeds, then  
to Rothering Castle, then to Knaresborough, & last  
of all, to Pontefract, one of the strongest fortresses of  
the north.

He had not been there many weeks when news of his  
death was made publick; & this is not doubtful at all  
but he died by foul means, but how  
~~death has never been~~ <sup>is not certainly known.</sup>  
According to Shakespeare, he was murdered, & fought  
manfully with his murderers until he was overpowered.

Another story is that he was starved, dying after  
fifteen days of lingering death. And a third <sup>stage</sup> ~~stage~~  
<sup>did indeed</sup> of drowning, & of his own will. Though  
that he died of starvation, & of his own will though,  
food was daily supplied to him <sup>because he could</sup>  
~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> not ~~endure~~ the water <sup>which had</sup> ~~which had~~ <sup>been given him</sup> ~~which had~~ <sup>been given him</sup>  
him.

### The Pilgrimage of Grace.

The history of Pontefract is the history of England,  
with so many events was this free - stronghold  
of the north connected. Only one more <sup>by monasteries</sup> ~~monasteries~~  
word upon.

In those days most English people ~~were~~ <sup>or satisfied</sup> ~~most~~  
used to <sup>eat</sup> ~~eate~~ food at home, in their own families  
in the churches where they go for  
public worship. But before the Reformation, long  
~~England was a Roman Catholic country,~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~country~~  
was an immense number of what were  
called religious houses in the land. There were  
~~many~~ <sup>large</sup> Abbeys, in which many men lived under  
the rule of an Abbot, or many women under the  
~~rule~~ <sup>rule</sup> of a ~~rule~~ <sup>rule</sup> Abbess.

<sup>many 1875-80's</sup>  
well from Abbess. And there were smaller houses  
called Prioresses, so in which the monks were  
governed by Abbots, ~~or Masters~~ by or the Nuns  
by a Prioress.

The months annus dabant in companies that they might  
worship God with many services in their churches, &  
that they might do good works amongst the sick etc now.  
~~from time to time especially w<sup>t</sup> the period of the reformation were~~  
~~at the time of the Reformation & reports fit~~  
abroad that the months annus lived idle & sometimes  
wicked lives. Their names were known to be very  
rich, yet was said that they lived upon money  
which they had done nothing to earn.

How far the King, Henry VIII., believed these evil reports,  
how far he was moved by a desire for the wealth  
of the great abbeys, we cannot tell. At any rate,  
royal ordinances requiring first of all the smaller  
houses, & then the great Abbeys, should be dissolved.  
That is, that the monks should be turned drift-  
ers in ancient houses kept without a roof  
to better known commandments were issued.

And now it was discovered that the Abbeys were  
offices-service in their day. There were then  
no hospitals nor workhouses, no homes for the  
blind or the deaf, hardly any schools. In bad times  
the poor folk gathered round the gates of the Abbey  
for their dole of breadfruit or supper; in sickness,  
they were taken in & tended; were they on a journey,  
they might claim a night's lodging & a breakfast.  
R. Little, <sup>had made</sup> the last time they sat, it was to the pier.

~~other~~ <sup>such</sup> ~~receiving~~ - may do...  
~~they~~ <sup>any</sup> need it. In fact, the monasteries served  
the purposes of Mission, Schools, hospitals and as  
means of help provided in our days for the <sup>and still</sup> ~~widely~~  
~~poor~~, & they <sup>are</sup> supported in the same way as by  
charitable institutions as now, that is to say, the rich  
give the money to be spent in helping the poor.

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and more than this, the monasteries supplied the labourers with work-soups. ~~So of the great abbey,~~  
which sometimes employ two ~~or~~ <sup>about</sup> three hundred  
labourers in tilling their fields & herding their cattle; for the monks live on their own lands, nestling in the hollows of hills, everything they wanted for their use, especially, indeed, corn, salt, hams, bacon, bread & porridge for themselves & their poor pensioners.

Corn &  
& their poor passengers.  
And now, quite suddenly, (1535 & thereabouts) - the march  
was turned adrift, ~~because~~<sup>because</sup> no better off than before  
poor soldiers; their labourers were thrown out from  
& the poor ~~were left without friends~~<sup>were left without friends</sup>, as they have no other  
~~helped~~<sup>helped</sup> to turn to in their troubles. The whole  
country was thrown into confusion; starving men  
humped from village to village ~~every where~~<sup>every where</sup>; ~~all~~<sup>the</sup> ~~poor~~<sup>poor</sup> ~~men~~<sup>men</sup> & ~~women~~<sup>women</sup> were ready to turn to  
Shropshire as the first to rise, but it was in ~~Wales~~<sup>Wales</sup>  
that that an insurrection broke out which for a time  
threatened to ~~stand~~<sup>stand</sup> the Throne. There were other causes of discontent  
besides the overthrow of the more extreme <sup>the</sup> people  
who fled because their castles; & those who  
holidays were cut off the new adherents of the reformed  
faith surrounded the king with ~~injury~~<sup>injury</sup> & ~~and~~<sup>and</sup> the ~~old nobility~~<sup>old nobility</sup>, so that nobles & people were ready to  
make common cause against the king.

In no other county as here surviving picturesque & wello  
ruins of Abbeys as in Yorkshire. At the time of the  
Dissolution, there were over eighty monasteries, great  
& small, in the county. To this day, there is hardly  
a lonely dale but has its ruined Abbey to show,  
most curiously placed by the old monks, closely  
rivers for fish in the fast-days; by a wood, for rest  
& shelter, amongst broad fields, for corn to be sown.  
Look they knew, too, how certain spots more beauty should  
gadden men's eyes, set you will to see the Loudest spot

part of Yorkshire, will be seen by the reader who follows  
your conduct do better than make your way  
from one ruined abbey to another.

But, numerous as they are, the ruins are few & far  
between compared with the number of the cheerful active  
Monasteries greatly scattered in the County before the  
dissolution. Truly, none of the contemplation in the country  
will turn the Abbeys into monasteries & the monks  
leave aught. York itself, many of the houses had  
a bad name; but men forgot that costly remembrance  
the monks as their friends & teachers. York however,  
would not sit down tamely under what they looked  
upon as a great injury; rumours rose into Breeds,  
men began to arm, they were ready for anything

but, is the mention <sup>Robert Otto & his Friends</sup> they wanted leaders.

It happened that Robert Otto, the second son of  
a Yorkshire squire having occasion to pass through  
Lindholme, was seized by the rebels there, &  
compelled to swear that he would help forward their  
cause. He returned to Yorkshire, not telling at  
all sur that he wished to join this movement, but  
mer, to his surprise, he found all men rising  
& all waiting for him. A letter had been sent  
through the country in his name, calling upon  
the people to defend the Church. There was nothing  
for it - but he must become the leader of the rebels who  
met in great force on the Common of Market Weighton.

Robots peasants alike came in all of arms  
and joined him at the head of a great army. He  
relief marched upon York which surrendered at once.  
Then they attempted Pontefract Castle, the governor of  
which was secretly friendly, & ready enough to surrender.  
Hull, too, fell into their hands.  
Andrew the rebel held a free council at Pontefract, &  
with most the noble families of the north gathered  
gave for the king's troops had received wages mostly  
as conquerors under the Earl of Shrewsbury. Then they

was apped by the dwelling of the Don, which suddenly  
made such a height; depth & breadth, that  
no like no man that did none inhabit completely  
that ever they saw it before."

Meaning the leaders of the most treasonable army in  
council at Pontefract. And thither Shrewsbury  
sent the Lancastrian Herald with a proclamation  
from the King, which he was not allowed to give open,  
the martial cross. He was brought to the castle  
steaming into the hall, which was full of people,  
he got upon the high table, & declared the cause of  
his coming. Then he was carried into another  
chamber, where sat Robert-Ash, the leader of  
the rebels, Lord ~~Darcy~~<sup>other</sup> & other horribile persons  
"keeping his post & countenance as though he had  
been a great prynce."

"And I fell down on my knees before him," says  
the herald, "showing him how Jesus a messenger, &  
charged by the King's council to read the proclamation."  
But Ash refused to let him read it, & bade  
him tell his masters that the said forty Lancastrian  
followers intended "to go to London of pilgrimage  
to the Holye Highnesse, & other whare all the vyle  
blood of his council put from him, & all the vyle  
blood set up yere," & to have the ancient  
Church restored, & their lands & manors given back to  
the monks, & to have the common people "used as they  
should be."

Even from Pontefract, the insurgents marched in  
three divisions to Dorchester, under a banner  
bearing the five wounds of Christ: & every man  
wore a badge crossed with the five wounds. And then  
instead of forcing their way across the Don, marching  
straight to London, the rebels sent two knights to  
carry their demands to the King. And the Lances  
agreed that the men on both sides should go to  
their homes until the King's answer should be  
received.

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Henry gave my pictures to the newspapermen, but instead of giving them an interview & letting them release, he kept them waiting for a fortnight.

In the fortnight there was an uprising in York,  
Astro summoned his army again & the monarch  
was restored to his abbey; another great council  
<sup>had met at</sup>  
was held at Pontefract, where the one excommunicate  
was released from the king. They brought a  
very friendly message though it did not amount  
to much more than general pardon for every  
offense committed by York & his friends. However, as  
my lord Astro & his friends believed, however, as  
the king meant to grant all their desires, so  
they pulled off their badges, saying that "henceforth  
they would wear no badge but that of their sovereign".  
Fully  
the queen <sup>and</sup> the Empress

Henry was secretly angry, <sup>fully</sup>, at the & openness  
the insurgents; but he wrote a civil letter to them,  
inviting him to come to him, as "we have concurred  
a great desire to speak with you, & to hear, of your money  
the state matter." As he went to the king & held  
friendly talk with him. But on his return  
to the north, he found that men did not trust  
~~the king~~ even when preparing for another  
rising. Being "a frank, simple, noble-minded  
man," he wrote to warn the king that a second  
outbreak was much to be feared. Perhaps he  
hoped to bring that measure would be taken  
to satisfy the people.

The King failed to keep any of his promises,  
& again the people broke into open rebellion under  
their old leaders. But Henry had gained time  
+ was ready to cope with them now. ~~so soon~~  
Forces were sent northward, under the Duke of  
Mortimer, to whom the King wrote: "Your pleasure is,  
that before you close upon our enemies again you  
shall cause such dreadful execution to be done upon a  
good number of the inhabitants, sparing none, village & hamlet  
May